Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1806. [No. 1725.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, may at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON,

OR OTHER EASTERN PORT,
The Schooner
SUCCESS,

Burthen 650 barrels; in perfect order for a cargo, which will be received at moderate freight. Please apply to the Captain on board or to the subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4. d

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to be hired by the month, to work on the road between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to
Andrew Scholfield.

September 27. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4 000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,

A YOUTH about 16 years old, of respectable connections, and possessing an active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN, about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO WOMAN, with a *Female Child* at her breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely handy about a house, and lively and industrious about any kind of work; is a good spinner, but has an *imprudent tongue*; for which fault she is to be sold.—She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.

☞ She may be had on trial.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast Sailing Ship
LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain *R. M'Kenzie.* at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Now Landing,

From the Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, at *Fowell's wharf,*

34 barrels PORK
40 do. Beef
27 hhds. Jamaica, } RUM
20 do. St. Croix, }
10 do. New-England }
10 pipes Holland, } GIN
5 do. American }
1 do. Cognac Brandy
25 boxes Mould Candles,
AND ON HAND,
9 pipes Cognac Brandy
London Particular } WINES,
London Market } in pipes & qr. casks,
FOR SALE, by
Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 26.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the case designed in construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a *negro man* named *GRESHAW.* He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun cloathing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

I will give *Twenty Dollars* reward if taken in Maryland, or *Fifteen* if taken in the Northern Neck, so that I get him again,

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir. } 20 dtf
14th September. }

☞ *PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will positively be sold, at Messrs. Dunlap and Irvin's warehouse, Union-street—on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

5 *Pipes very old* (first quality)
Cognac Brandy.

P. G. Marsteller.

October 7. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at ten o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of *Thomas Crandell,* deceased, on Union-street, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Slaves, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Sarah Crandell, *Admx.*

October 7. d

VILLAINY!

ON the 18th *(to be well remembered)* of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down, after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back, they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to any *honest man,* that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct 8. 63w

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from Hodgkins's tavern, last night, a Negro Woman, named *Juno,* 22 or 23 years of age. She is a small woman with a calico dress on, and a chip or straw bonnet. It is expected she will make for Baltimore. Whoever takes her up and delivers her to Mr. *John Hodgkins* shall receive the above reward.

Thomas Patten.

Who wants to purchase a few NEGROES, of both sexes.

October 8. d3tf

800 wt. of BAR-LEAD,

JUST COME TO HAND,
And for sale by
A. Lindo.

August 19 d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.
Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.
Molasses, of the best quality, in do.
French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes
Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Ten. wines
Bordeaux claret, in boxes
Cider Vinegar, per cask
Beef and pork, per quantity
Spermacaeti oil; about 50 barrels herrings
Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow and spermacaeti candles, in boxes
Glauber's salts, in casks
A variety of mens, womens and childrens shoes,
A quantity of soal leather
20 bales India cottons, consisting of gurrahs, sannas, baftas, layties, &c. &c.
A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and coffee setts
Ditto glass tumblers, assorted
150 bolts Russia duck
Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish linens
Ticklenburgs per bale
Sheetings, and Ravens Duck
2 bales Russia diapers
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong teas, in chests
Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon. per quantity
Wool, cotton and playing cards
A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks
300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton
7 by 9 window glass
A small quantity of woollen goods and hardware.

Also, Dearborne's *truly just* Patent Balance, of various sizes, from ounces to tons,

September 29. d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty, Esq. to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Robert T. Hooe & Co. of Alexandria, will be exposed to public sale on the *fifteenth day of November next,* to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,

Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Accotink, commonly called the *Mount Air Tract,* containing between six and seven hundred acres, together with the buildings and improvements thereon—it being the tract of land whereon the said Daniel M'Carty hath for some time past resided. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of the said Daniel M'Carty, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*

October 9. dts

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house, in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. eo

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, very old } WINES
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirit
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17 d

FOR SALE,

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels
Coffee, by the bag or thousand weight
Salt, in bulk and in sacks
Turk's-Island Salt.
Prime Molasses in hogsheads.—
And a small quantity of Peach Brandy (of nine) by retail.
Choice Whiskey, in barrels
New-England Rum, in barrels.

ALSO,

A few half barrels of Superfine flour, (the produce of this harvest) of superior manufacture, for family use.

A. LINDO.

August 16. d

N. B. Four volumes of *Tucker's Blackstone,* and one handsome Baggamon Board, will be sold low if immediately applied for.

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

The following essay is deserving of the serious attention of the public. The writer be he who he may, is a perfect master of the subject upon which he has employed his excellent talents. We exhort our readers therefore not to decline the perusal of it on account of its length, and assure them that it will amply reward their pains. The coincidence of its sentiments with those of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney as expressed at the lord mayor's dinner will, no doubt, give it a particular interest.

A WELL wisher of this country (maugre the small pretensions which he has to the name of politician—and freely as he acknowledges himself to be a novice in affairs of state, the secret springs of which he has not the least opportunity of finding out or being acquainted with) cannot help throwing in his mite at the present serious and alarming crisis, which to every thinking mind cannot but seem big with mischief to America, as those who run may read that dire consequences are hatching upon the grand theatre of the universe in which her dearest interests cannot but be involved, nay, perhaps endangered, unless the most unwary conduct on her part be adopted, to snatch her from the apparent impending evil. In treating upon this subject, little more seems expedient, than that a few pertinent questions be put to those who control or set in motion the wheels of government, although I shall venture to enter somewhat at large thereon, as imperious circumstances shall present themselves to my mind's eye. Without having the presumption to question or to enter at all into the causes of complaint, which it may be said we have against either or against all of the belligerent powers, and by no means having a desire to hint or insinuate that such causes of complaint are merely imaginary and do not exist in fact; I say admitting in the greatest latitude that our complaints are just in each and every instance which has been insisted on; yet, surely, it cannot but be matter of surprise, and of the deepest regret to perceive the precipice on which we stand; it appears as though we were upon the eve of a war with the now two greatest powers in existence (for a war with Spain is in effect a war with France) or at all events with those two powers, who have it most in their ability to prove injurious to us in the highest degree, and therefore, it is a fair question methinks to put to our rulers, whether they seriously and in their consciences believe that our resources followed by our wonted prowess can prove equal to the arduous task of contending against both England and France at one and the same time? Or, indeed, whether they do sincerely consider us as able with any, the least prospect of success, to set ourselves in array against either of them single handed or without first securing the friendship and consequent aid of the other? Is it a truism which admits of no dispute, and which no person will have the hardihood to deny, that neutrality for every possible reason is most desirable for this country, and therefore if tenable with honor & without involving or putting to the hazard our future welfare as a free and independent people, ought undoubtedly to be most scrupulously and religiously adhered to; but if the belligerent powers will compel us against our will to enter the lists with them, not vouchsafing us a choice, all that we have for it in such circumstances, is to act in the best manner possible for our own extrication out of the dilemma, which we have been imperiously forced into; and so situated it should seem as our only or dernier resort that we reflect seriously and maturely (and yet as promptly as prudence shall dictate) whether we can encounter both the great powers in question or not; and, upon this being deemed impracticable it follows of course that we ask ourselves if we shall not require the aid of the one seeing that we must inevitably contend or defend ourselves against the one or the other of them; the alternative is painful to contemplate, but where there is only a choice of evils what remains but that we select the least, and having so done, proceed cautiously and with all the alacrity and energy that our forlorn state has left us in possession of; let it be admitted then that aggressions have been multiplied upon us by all of the parties concerned in the struggle that ambition hath enforced, and suppose it to be concluded that we are not strong enough to oppose ourselves to either of the chief powers without the assistance of the opponent to said power; is not the inference plain? Nay, is not the line of political duty palpable and so straight as not to be deviated from by mistake? It amounts to but this, we are at varience with two powers, the friendship of one of them is absolutely necessary to our political existence.

At all events then sacrifices must be made of our present feelings, and conciliation with the power to be made choice of as a friend or ally, must forerun every other matter or thing, and be the basis or foundation of the good to be reckoned upon by the connection—will any man pretend to deny (galling as the consideration may be) that we are not in the present crisis in the deplorable situation of either laughably defying both England and France (for France and Spain cannot be separated) or that we must pocket the affronts of, and shake hands with the one or the other of them, for the purpose of guarding against the threatened rapacity of the other? Surely—every man who is dispassionate, and has the courage to think for himself, not being tutored by party influence, nor warped by prejudices of his own, will allow that this is by no means over-drawn or caricatured, but exhibited a true and faithful likeness or resemblance of the posture in which we at this day stand, in the midst of surrounding nations. If the premises are admitted, nothing but that we make our election remains behind; and in doing this, we need only put this question to ourselves, viz. Which of the two chief contending powers (France or England) can be most our friend, or which of them is the most able to be seriously our foe? To be sure it might further be matter worthy of being enquired into, which of them is the most natural ally? Which of them is the most to be relied upon? Which of them appears to be looking most anxiously to the goal of universal domination? In few words, or, to sum up the whole, or, to simplify the matter, which of them allows honor to have any place in the account, or which of them is solely biassed by ambitious motives, and self aggrandizement, and will, if possible, attain to the summit of his wishes in spite of every just obstacle, and by means however base and attrocious? And in settling this point to our satisfaction, we shall be called upon to cast our eyes around us, and to take a retrospect of what has so long been acting upon the stage of continental Europe.

In doing this we cannot but in the first place condemn that folly so glaring in each and every of the subdued powers who, jealous of each other stood aloof, and permitted the downfall of their neighbor, until themselves were by necessity precipitated into the gulph which was all along preparing for them, and which naught but a determined blindness could have prevented them from foreseeing; a gulph which they might have escaped from, had they been wise enough to have so far consulted even their separate interests, and joined hand in hand against the artful intruder, who knew well that in order to conquer, it was necessary that he should divide; and who therefore by turns laugh at at each, by pretending friendship where he meant to betray, as the events have fully shewn. And will America also be wilfully blind at this late day, knowing what she knows and having seen what she hath seen? Will she not rather reap wisdom from the (I had well nigh said *deserved*) disgrace of the slaves of the invidious Corsican? It will ever be acknowledged it is presumed, that an open enemy is at all times to be preferred to a deceitful, cunning, undermining friend—and it is to be hoped therefore, that America will shrink from the faternal embrace of the specious Napoleon, the republican king maker, least the bear should likewise squeeze her to death. Had France the navy it would matter but little which of the contending powers we were to conciliate or coalesce—for, in either case our condemnation would be equally sealed—can we doubt of this when we contemplate the picture of the hood-winked and conquered European nations, whose monarchs have been dethroned for the sarcially avowed purpose of liberating their subjects, now passing under the yoke and kissing the chains which they unquestionably forged for themselves?

The flattery, duplicity and rapacity of this great enemy to mankind, have it should seem been too well proved for America also to be drawn into his snares, however cautiously they may be hidden from view. Nay; it is not impossible (if she be true to herself) that the old Fox may be taken in his own net at last. Can any man doubt that if it were not for the powerful navy of Great Britain, this subjugating machinator could inundate this country with veteran troops at pleasure? And, does any man hesitate about his *will* to do this if he did but possess the means? If there be such a man in existence, he can have taken but a very slight survey of the conduct of Spain towards this country, and of her relative situation in respect to France. The king of Spain dare not dispute the mandate of his master Bonaparte: The king of Spain could not insult this country with impunity, unless advertised of the interference of him whom he is compelled to obey. Are we to be thus insulted with impunity? Will we forego certain good, rather than not cherish an injurious pride, and resent offences which generosity, but more especially interest calls loudly upon us to forgive and to bury in oblivion?

England and America, as firm and fast friends, might throw the gauntlet at the proudest and most powerful of the nations upon the face of the earth, nay, not all the powers combined could shake them, so long as they proved true to each other, and, indeed, to themselves, for they are almost synonimous terms; yet, strange to tell! neither of them seem to perceive it; but that deep political character (Bonaparte) is fully aware of this, and his emissaries are by no means idle in endeavoring to prevent a junction which could not fail of damning all his projects and stopping him in the full tide of his career. If that Machiavel in wickedness be really in earnest, as to the ratifying a peace with Great Britain, he is only seeking it as a breathing time which shall leave his mind and resources unoccupied by extraneous matter, that so their force and activity may be fully employed upon that first of all considerations with him; the reinstating his navy and putting it upon so respectable a footing, as to enable him, at least, to keep the English navy at bay, whilst his numerous and well disciplined army shall be conveying whithersoever his unlimited ambition and usurping ideas may deem their presence necessary. Would his restless spirit permit him, his fears would not let him be at peace a moment longer than appeared absolutely necessary to his grand purpose of subjugation; besides, his wonted sagacity will not fail to remind him, that he must find employment for his military hordes, or that his reign cannot be of long duration: He cannot look for much more plunder near home to satisfy their voracious appetites with, so that they must be exported or sent abroad to seek for the needful but so long as he can but get rid of them he cares not where they go to, whether to either of the poles, to America, or to the Devil. It sufficeth that they have served, or may serve his turn; but importunities near at hand not to be complied with or hushed into silence may blow up such a flame as in the end may consume himself: let Americans ponder well upon this and declare whether peace at the present moment between England and France can bode them any good; or, whether such an event is not to be deplored and considered as a master stroke of policy in which the ruin of America is implicated! To my mind to wish a peace under present existing circumstances is tantemount to wishing that England may be conquered and converted into a province of France: can any man in this country truly wish this? How long after such a melancholy event, does he suppose that America could boast of her adored independence? If G. Britain should be overpowered, or rather *outwitted*, we shall very soon after have to sing te deum over our expired liberty. But, let us for a while console ourselves with the hope, that the great men who are now at the helm of the British government will not be so improvident as to steer for the port of peace without taking frequent soundings, they will no doubt interdict the would-be universal tyrant from augmenting his crippled navy; nay more, they may not perhaps lose sight of our interests whilst treating about their own, notwithstanding the well known rooted antipathy of many in this country who would, it is to be feared, rather bite off their noses than not to be revenged on the faces.—France may almost be said to wield the sceptre over the whole of the European continent, and but for the intervention of the efficient navy of Great Britain the dogmatic Corsican would lord it over the universe. His voice would be thundered out to all nations—his commands would reach to the end of the world. Such a populous country as France; nay, more, of France & her now dependences *by conquest*, and almost all soldiers—nay—veteran soldiers—I say such a powerful country lack nought but the means of conveying such of her legions to overrun and dictate to all people living under the vast canopy of Heaven.—And do any of us seriously wish him in possession of the British navy that he may accomplish what he has so much at heart? may the Almighty avert a stroke so awful in the contemplation or anticipation only! may America and Great Britain see clearly what will be most beneficial to them both! may they become as is most meet) close and unshaken adherents each to the other! and I despair not of seeing that bane to the peace of the world (Napoleon Bonaparte) hurled from the throne which he has had the insolence to usurp and which he retains only by largesses and stratagem, albeit I allow him both ability and courage, and find fault alone with the badness of his heart; and, let this country in particular be wise in time and lay hold on those things which are essential to her peace before they are altogether hidden from her sight. Let all party dissentions cease, and let us reflect maturely upon the necessity of all pulling together if we would bring the vessel safe into harbor. If we thwart each other, she must inevitably sink before she reaches the haven where she would be.—May she weather out the storm! prays

AMOR PATRIÆ.

GENERAL MIRANDA!

From a Jamaica paper of September 6.

On general Miranda's debarkation at Coro, he immediately issued considerable numbers, printed in the Spanish language, on a large type, of the following

PROCLAMATION.

Don Francisco de Miranda, commander in chief of the Columbian army, to the inhabitants of Columbian America:

Brave Countrymen & Friends,

OBEDIENT to your wishes, and to the repeated requests and calls of the country, to whose service we have cheerfully consecrated the greater part of our lives, we have disembarked in this province of Caracas. The opportunity and the time appears to us highly favorable for the completion of our designs; and all persons composing this army are your friends or countrymen: all resolved to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for your liberty and independence, under the auspices and *protection of the British navy!* With these auxiliaries, we can safely say, that the day will come when our America, recovering her sovereign independence, her sons will be able freely to shew the universe their exalted spirit. The oppressive unfeeling government which has obscured our finer qualities, and blackened with calumnies our deference and character, managed also to maintain her abominable sytem of administration for three successive centuries, but was never able to eradicate from our hearts those moral and civil virtues which a holy religion, and a regular code of laws incorporated with our customs, and led to an honest and natural course of action.

Let us be worthy of those admirable qualities, that the mean, odious agents of the court of Madrid being expelled, we may be able quietly to establish the *civil* order necessary to the completion of *so honorable* an undertaking. The *recovery* of our rights as citizens, and of our *national* glory as Columbian Americans, *will be* amongst the least benefits *we shall* derive from that so just and necessary determination.

The innocent Indians, and other men, will consider us all as brother citizens, and that precedency belongs only to merit and virtue, in which belief they will primarily obtain, most certainly, military and civil recompences, the reward of merit alone.

If the Dutch and Portuguese were able in former times, to throw off the yoke of Spanish oppression; if the Swiss, and Americans, our neighbors, have *equally* succeeded to establish their liberty and independence with the general applause of the world, and to the benefit of their inhabitants, when each of them separately, scarcely contained two or three millions of people—why then shall we, *who are at least* sixteen millions, not be able easily to extricate ourselves? Possessing besides, over and above these considerations, the most fertile, inexhaustible, and rich continent in the known world! The fact is, that it depends solely upon our own will—and that the will, progressing to our independence, UNION will assure to us permanent and perpetual happiness; the Divine Providence ordains it, to alleviate the miseries of our unhappy countrymen; and for the protection and benefit of the human species!

These people, who are timorous or ill instructed, and who wish to inform themselves of the ground work, of the justice and equity which those proceedings require—joined to the historical truths that prove the inconceivable ingratitude, unheard of cruelties, and atrocious persecutions of the Spanish government, towards the innocent and unhappy inhabitants of the New World, almost from the moment of its discovery, will read the subjoined address of Don Juan Viscardo, of the order of Jesus, directed to his countrymen, and they will find in it irrefragable proofs and solid arguments in favor of our cause, dictated by a holy man, at a time when he was about taking his leave of this world, to appear before the Creator of the univers-

...he throne which he has had ...to usurp and which he retains ...sses and stratagem, albeit I ...th ability and courage, and ...ne with the badness of his ...et this country in particular ...e and lay hold on those things ...ential to her peace before they ...hidden from her sight. Let ...entions cease, and let us re... ...y upon the necessity of *all* ...ner if we would bring the ves... ...harbor. If we thwart each ...ust inevitably sink before she ...aven where she would be.— ...ther out the storm! prays

AMOR PATRIÆ.

...ERAL MIRANDA!

...maica paper of September 6.

...l Miranda's debarkation at Co... ...iately issued considerable num... ...in the Spanish language, on a ...f the following

...ROCLAMATION.

...co de Miranda, commander in ...e Columbian army, to the in... ...of Columbian America:

...ymen & Friends,

...NT to your wishes, and to the ...ests and calls of the country, ...vice we have cheerfully conse... ...reater part of our lives, we ...arked in this province of Car... ...opportunity and the time ap... ...ghly favorable for the comple... ...esigns; and all persons com... ...my are your friends or coun... ...resolved to sacrifice their lives, ...for your liberty and indepen... ...the auspices and *protection of ...avy!* With these auxiliaries, ...y say, that the day will c me ...merica, recovering her sove... ...ndence, her sons will be able ...w the universe their exalted ...oppressive unfeeling govern... ...as obscured our finer qualities, ...d with calumnies our deference ..., managed also to maintain ...le sytem of administration for ...sive centuries, but was never ...cate from our hearts those mo... ...irtues which a holy religion, ...r code of laws incorporated ...oms, and led to an honest and ...e of action.

...e worthy of those admirabl... ...the mean, odious agents ... Madrid being expelled, w... ...uietly to establish the civil o... ...to the completion of so ho... ...dertaking. The recovery of ...citizens, and of our national ...mbian Americans, will be a... ...east benefits we shall derive... ...ist and necessary determina...

...ent Indians, and other me... ...us all as brother citizens, an... ...cy belongs only to merit an... ...nish belief they will primarily ...certainly, military and civil ... the reward of merit alone. ...ch and Portuguese were able ...es, to throw off the yoke of ...ession; if the Swiss, and A... ...r neighbors, have equally suc... ...tablish their liberty and inde... ...th the general applause of the ...o the benefit of their inhabi... ...ach of them separately, scarce... ...two or three millions of peo... ...n shall we, who are at leas... ...ons, not be able easily to extri... ...es? Possessing besides, ove... ...hese considerations, the mos... ...haustible, and rich continent i... ...orld! The fact is, that it de... ...upon our own will—and tha... ...gressing to our independen... ...ssure to us permanent and p... ...ness; the Divine Providen... ...o alleviate the miseries of o... ...ntrymen; and for the protecti... ...f the human species!

...ple, who are timorous ... ...nd who wish to inform ... ...ground work, of the just... ...which those proceedings ... ...d to the historical truths th... ...nconceivable ingratitude, ...elties, and atrocious perse... ...Spanish government, tow... ...and unhappy inhabitan... ...orld, almost from the mo... ...ery, will read the subjoi... ...Don Juan Viscardo, of the ..., directed to his country ... ...find in it irrefragable pr... ...uments in favor of our ca... ...holy man, at a time when ...king his leave of this wor... ...e the Creator of the univ...

To carry this plan into its due effect with ...ecurity and efficacy, the citizens will be ...dged without distinction of classes or ...ation (ecclesiastics only excepted, in the ...ases where they may be appointed) to con... ...rm themselves strictly to the following ...rticles:

I. Every person, military, judicial, ci... ...il, or ecclesiastical, who exercise any au... ...thority granted by the court of Madrid, ...shall suspend, *pro facto*, their functions; ...and those who may continue them after ...the present publication, as well as those ...who obey such persons, shall be severely ...punished.

II. The ecclesiastical courts, and courts ...of justice, in all the cities, towns, and pla... ...ces, shall exercise, *ad interim*, all the func... ...tions of government, civil, administrative ...and judicial, with personal responsibility, ...and regulated by the laws of the country: ...and the curates of parishes and missiona... ...ries shall remain in their respective church... ...es, and parishes, without altering the ex... ...ercise of their sacred functions.

III. All the ecclesiastical courts, and ...courts of justice, shall send one or two de... ...puties to the head-quarters of the army, in ...order that they may unite themselves in a ...general assembly on our arrival in the capi... ...tal, and to form there a provisional govern... ...ment, which may lead in due time to ano... ...ther government, general and permanent, ...with the consent of all the nations.

IV. Every citizen, from the age of 16 ...to 55 years, shall repair, without fail, to ...the army, bringing with him such arms as ...he may be able to procure—and if they ...have none, they shall receive them from ...the military *depots* of the army.

V. The citizen who may have the base... ...ness to make common cause with the agents ...of the Spanish government, or who may ...be found with arms, encamped in any gar... ...rison or place of strength for the said go... ...vernment, shall be treated as a traitor to ...his country. If any persons in the actual ...service of Spain shall be so pusillanimous ...as to believe that they are in honor bound ...to serve against the independence of their ...country, they shall be for ever banished ...the country.

VI. On the contrary, all those who are ...exercising any military, civil, or whatever ...other employs, who may join, with promp... ...titude, the standard of the country, shall ...receive honors and employments propor... ...tioned to the zeal and love of the country ...which they may have manifested at such an ...important conjuncture. Soldiers and sea... ...men shall be equally rewarded according to ...their capacities and zeal.

VII. The treasures of the public money ...shall immediately deposit the same with ...the administrators civil and ecclesiastic— ...who shall nominate persons capable of ma... ...naging the same, and for the supply of the ...Columbian army with whatever may be ...necessary to its maintenance and opera... ...tions; not only in money, but also in pro... ...visions, clothing, vegetables, carriages, ...mules, horses, &c.

VIII. In order to prevent all kinds of ...insult or aggression on the part of the sol... ...diers, or the advanced posts of the army, ...magistrates and parish priests of the cities, ...towns, villages (under their personal re... ...sponsibility) shall cause to be fixed the co... ...lors or ensigns of the national independence ...in the highest and most conspicuous parts ...of the churches, and the citizens shall also ...wear in their hats the cockade which de... ...notes them to be such, since without which ...they would not be respected and protected ...as brothers.

IX. This proclamation shall be fixed by ...the priests and magistrates on the doors of ...parish churches, and all public buildings, ...in order that it may be speedily notified to ...all the inhabitants: they shall also read in ...the churches, and in every civil court, once ...a day at least, the pamphlet formerly men... ...tioned, written by J. Viscardo, which ac... ...companies this edict.

X. Whoever shall hinder, retard, or ne... ...glect the completion of the nine preceding ...articles, shall be considered as a public of... ...fender, and punished immediately with ex... ...emplary severity. The public good is the ...supreme law.

Done at Head-Quarters, at Coro,
3d August, 1806.

FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

THOS. MOLINE, Sec'ry.

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons, did on the night of the 4th of October, enter the alms-house lot, and steal therefrom a quantity of *Vegetables*: Any person who will give such information as will bring the offender or offenders to justice, shall receive the above reward, to be paid on conviction. By order of the Board of Trustees of the Poor,

J. Swift, *President.*

October 9. 3t

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

From our attentive correspondent at Boston, we have received a variety of extracts from London papers to the 15th of August, received by the way of Portland. they have been anticipated however by the arrival of the Eliza, at this port the last week:

On the subject of peace, our correspondent writes:

"Opinions here (Boston) are various. Some of our most profound thinkers and calculators are, or rather *have been*, firm believers in approaching peace. Their faith is founded on etters from well informed men in London, and in the language held by the ministry and their friends—particularly lord Holland. But the generality of our news mongers and merchants hold to the opinion of the continuance of the war. It was REPORTED that the Portland arrival brought accounts of the final repture of the negociation; and a passenger on board the Packet, (arrived at Portland) and the master of the vessel both mention, that such a report was current and uncontradicted when they sailed."

A postcript to the letter states: "I have received from my correspondent at Portland, a Liverpool paper of August the 18th—The New Guide, Hall, from N. York, had arrived at Liverpool; also the General Hunter, Yorick, Merchant and George, from Southern ports; also Protector, Terry, from New York; William, Tell, from New Orleans, and Commerce from Rappahannock. There were 12 vessels up for New York in the Liverpool paper of the 18th of Aug."

The brig Cincinnatus, captain Babson, from Guadaloupe, arrived at Gloucester on the 27th ultimo, after having been captured by the British sloop of war Bermuda, the circumstances of which were as follow:

The brig sailed from Point Petre on the 5th September, and on the 12th was bro't too by the Bermuda; an officer was sent on board who demanded the papers; captain B. asked him to name what papers he wanted, and was answered "every thing that was paper." Captain B. delivered him the contents of his desk, but not being satisfied, he began searching for more, turning every thing upside down; but not finding any, ordered captain B. on board, and proceeded himself with what he had got. The papers were immediately taken into the cabin, and after captain B. had remained on the main deck about two hours, he was informed by the captain that he should send him into Bermuda and that he might go on board, and immediately gave orders to man the brig. Captain B. requested him to assign some reason, but was answered "I shall give you none," and was ordered into the boat. When captain B. came on board his brig, he found all his crew except his mate and boy were taken out, and his mate immediately ordered to go on board the ship; to this captain B. objected, requesting that his mate should go in with him, observing that he should have no one to take care of his vessel, at the same time proposing that he and his mate would both consent to go in irons rather than have him taken out; but was refused. He then observed he would hail the ship and ask the favor of the captain, but was denied this privilege by the prize master; to which denial captain B answered, "you will repent it before you arrive," and made no other opposition. The lieutenant demanded the money, and put it in his trunk. The brig then proceeded after the ship, and continued looking for Bermuda until the 17th, but not finding it, ordered the lieutenant to steer N. by W. for Halifax. On the 24th, the wind blowing fresh at east, and being to the westward of Cape Sable, captain B. persuaded the crew to help him to bring the brig to Gloucester, which was immediately put in execution, without offering any other violence to the officers, than being handled rather roughly by captain B's. own hands. The compliment was then returned, and the key of the lieutenant's trunk demanded, captain B. observing, "Sir, I want my money and your arms out of it;" this small business being performed, the brig arrived safe at Gloucester; and as good care will be taken of the property as his majesty's agents in Halifax would have done.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subscriber,

Fifty boxes of the first quality *Havana SEGARS*—and one keg first quality *CHEWING TOBACCO.*

Jesse Talbott.

September 19. 6w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq. is chosen a representative to Congress for the 3d district in the state of Maryland. Mr. KEY had a majority of 243 votes, over his opponent PATRICK MAGRUDER, Esq.

The English government has granted licences to the merchants of London to trade direct with the emperor of Hayti.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 16, 1806.

"We have little to say on the subject of our trade, every thing being at this moment at a stand, owing to the strong expectation of a general peace in Europe. Negociations between the courts of London and Paris are going on, and great hopes are entertained that they will be brought to a favorable issue.

"In the mean time our port continues blockaded for vessels laden with warlike stores and provisions, but quite free for those with colonial produce; country wheat has fallen to about 4 a 4 1-2 per fanagne, the crops having turned out very good, but whilst the blockade continues, the prices will support themselves."

The following extract of a letter from London will be found interesting in regard to the doctrine of the British courts in adjudicating American vessels.

"We have now to inform you of the restitution of the Union and cargo, and our paying the captor's expences. The judge Sir William Scott, would not consider the *voyage from Batavia to Philadelphia connected with the outward one from Amsterdam*, and the whole question with the court was respecting the property; and though there was in his opinion strong evidence of its true nature, yet as the persons from whom this evidence was received, had been engaged in a colorable transaction (alluding to clearing out for Tranquebar) in a former part of the business he did not consider it improper to refer the case for the further proof, if wished for by the captors. With respect to that part of the cargo shipped on account of like George, he ordered immediate restitution. Upon this the king's advocate offered to restore the ship and cargo on paying the captor's expences, which the court agreed to, and restitution was ordered accordingly."

From the Public Ledger.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The papers by mail contain a variety of private letters which have been received by various persons on the subject of a serious dispute with Spain. These letters are so nearly in substance to those given in our last, that we have not deemed it necessary to republish them. The N. Orleans papers also contian similar accounts; with such a mass then of intelligence, we cannot longer doubt, but that something serious is meditated, and will ensue. All the accounts speak of the Spanish force as being considerable, which proves if they act they mean to do it with effect, and promptly. Of the force which the United States have to oppose to the Spaniards, we have no information sufficiently correct to enable us to hazard a conjecture of what will be the immediate result; we hope it will be found sufficient in numbers, as we are persuaded it is in courage. As however our administration appeared to be disposed for negociation, and by means that did not exhibit a warlike temper, we fear that they have confided too much in the success of a negociation, that might have answered very well for the present if it had reached the proper extent; we fear confiding too much in their money negociations, that they have not turned their attention to military preparations. We never knew money to be offered with one hand, and the sword grasped in the other, whenever a nation employs money to procure peace or purchase right, it is a confession that it has no inclination to use arms.

It is equally unprofitable and unevailing to be complaining of what is past; we must look forward to what is to happen, and prepare to assert our rights with firmness, discarding the arrogance which in the spirit of candor we must confess is but too common with us. Let us adopt the language used by Mr. Jefferson when secretary of state, and act up to it, at the time we allude to, Spain was told, "that America knew her own strenth without boasting it, and that she could respect the strength of another nation without fearing it"

If we are involved in a war with Spain, it is a folly to talk of Spain only, or even at all, we are to set it down as the work of Buonaparte, and therefore it is France who we shall have to combat. Although we would perish sooner than utter a sentiment, that might look like despondency, yet we think the subject not so light as some appear to consider it. We talk of Spain as if we had the means of annihilating her. This kind of gasconade is ridiculous and will expose us to contempt. So long as Britain is at war with France and Spain, we may talk thus confidently, but suppose a peace between these powers is made, an event very probable, and before this day. Exhausted and crippled as Spain is in her marine, she has enough left to annoy us most cruelly.—what is to prevent her (taking Britain out of the question) from sending ten sail of the line and as many frigates on our coast, and blockading all our principal sea-ports? Our frigates are laid up, and our gun-boats are building. It will be answered that however she may annoy us at sea, we can remunerate ourselves in her provinces. We appear to forget that Bonaparte has legions, which want employment, and that nothing could be more agreeable to military rapacity, than the defence of the Spanish colonies, which those hungry sons of rapine have painted in their imaginations as exhaustless mines of gold and silver. Buonaparte would have no occasion to exert authority, the service would be courted, and in place of the feeble Spaniards of Mexico, we should have to combat the hardy legions of victorious France. We have thought it our duty to place the danger before our eyes, that we may accustom ourselves to view it with steadiness, and prepare the means that are commensurate to oppose it. A firm and dignified conduct in government can alone give energy to the exertions of the people. To this end we must discard those mean calculating schemes of economy, generated by a thirst for popularity, that have already disgraced our councils, and have continued to produce the crisis contemplated. In preparing the means for asserting our rights, perhaps of defending our very existence, let us rely *more on our own exertions*, and less on fortuitous events, over which we have no controul, and *less on the assistance of any other nation.* We already hear it said, Britain will be on our side, and as if wonders were never to cease, we observe an essay in the Enquirer, in which an alliance is recommended with England. Desirable as such a connection would be, should we be forced into a war with France and Spain, we ought not to rely too much on it. If Britain makes peace with France, it is rather too romantic to expect that she will go to war again on our account; and if she has not made peace, we could not expect her to continue the war one moment on our account. In answer to this we may be told, that Britain will never look on, and see this country ruined by France and Spain, because it is not her interest. Do nations always consult their interests, and are they not sometimes under the influence of passion and prejudice? We have looked on very quietly, and seen France exerting every nerve to destroy England; we have wished it, nay we have done more, we have endeavoured to aid her abominable cause. Look at your fifteen millions loan, and your prohibitory laws against the manufactures of Britain. The subject we find too important to pursue at present for want of time, and room in our paper. We shall therefore close these remarks with repeating, that we ought to depend upon our own exertions, availing ourselves of circumstances as they may present, and in a firm determination rather to perish than to submit to FRENCH DOMINATION.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States,

THE

Schooner COMET,

Burthen 95 tons or 700 barrels, just off her second voyage, sails remarkably well, & is in complete order for sea. For terms apply on board at Harper's wharf.

October 10. 3t‡

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received per the ship LEONIDAS, *from* LIVERPOOL,

A variety of WOOLENS,

Consisting of

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Cords and Velvets,
Coatings,
Knap't Frizes,
Fearnots,
Flannels,
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks,
Plains,
Rose & striped Blankets,
Rugs, &c. &c.

October 10. eotf

Wanted to Hire,

A STEADY, cleanly NEGRO WOMAN, to cook and wash for two single gentlemen. None need apply but those that can be particularly recommended for their honesty, industry and sobriety.

Apply to the Printer.

October 10. 3t

Soft shelled Almonds.

A few casks just received, and for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

October 10.

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. 2aw6w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, *Complt.* vs. Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. *Defts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13. d2m

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.* vs. Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior, and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*

July term, 1806.

WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant, *vs.* AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, That the said defendants, Augustine George,—and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. d3m

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers, in pursuance to an order of Charles county court to them directed, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, on the second TUESDAY in October next, at the court-house door,

TWO tracts or parcels of LAND, lying and being in Charles county aforesaid; called *Penner and Penner's Enlargement*—of which Doctor Brown, late of Saint Mary's county, died seised. They are situated within three or four miles of Port-Tobacco and are well timbered.

As it is presumed that those who intend to purchase will view the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

John E. Ford.
William H. M'Pherson,
George Jenkins,
William M'Pherson,
William Hamilton. } Com'rs.

September 8. 2awts

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to *James Sanderson*, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,
Executor.

Sept. 27. 2aw8w.

PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of *R. W. Ashton*, of King George county and the state of Virginia, and *Gurden Chapin*, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, under the firm of ASHTON and CHAPIN, will expire on the 1st of October, 1806, by mutual agreement.

The ageney of their affairs will remain in the hands of *R. W. Ashton* as usual, till finally closed; with whom all those who have claims on them, as well as those indebted to them, will please make their settlements.

R. W. Ashton,
Gurden Chapin.

September 16. (27) 2aw3w

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on *Monday* the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20 d3t2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration (*durante minore* state of *Ira Gunnell*) on the personal estate of PRESLEY GUNNELL, late of the county last aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of September, 1806.

JOHN HUNTER, *Administrator* durante minore state of Ira Gunnell, executor of Presley Gunnell, deceased.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 11. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lumsdon*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of September, 1806.

Margery Lumsdon, *Adm'x.*
Charles Slade, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrators.

September 11. 2aw6w

Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for removing weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's Windham Billious Pills:

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 7. 2aw

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of this present month, for ready cash, at the court-house, in the town of Dumfries,

Three very likely, stout, active, young Negro Men;

In virtue of a deed in trust executed by Thomas Harrison, of Thomas, to the subscriber, for the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned.

Thomas Harrison.

Dumfries, October 1. (6) 2aw8w.

Bank of Potomac.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 3, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election will be held for *twelve Directors for the ensuing year*, at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday, the 10th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*

October 3. 2aw8thNov

HUGH SMITH,

Has imported by the Ship LEONIDAS, *from* LIVERPOOL,

320 Crates of Queens Ware,
He has lately received
120 *Packages of CHINA:*

And can supply his friends with a complete assortment of articles in his line on the usual terms.

October 2. 2aw3w

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

The HOUSE situated at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets. It is a good stand for business—Also, the FRAME HOUSE adjoining the above, fronting on Fairfax street.

Mary Harper.

September 23. eotf

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS*, and *SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29. eo

N. B. One or two *Journeymen Wrought Nailers*, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a negro man, named *STEPHEN*, who calls himself *Stephen Turlton*; about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks and coarse bony features—he was formerly used to work in a vessel as a cook, which he understands tolerable well, also washing and house work, which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn brown broad cloth coat, a dark striped mole-skin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen ditto, some white linen shirts, and an oznabrig shirt and pair of trousers, also a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other cloaths not particularly known—He is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and cloaths, and also may have got a pass.—Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whosoever apprehends said fellow and secures him in any gaol within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, if within 25 miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, Twenty five Dollars, and if out of the state or District aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Thomas P. Wilson. eo

Montgomery Court-House, Maryland, 6th August, 1806. (9)

NEW ALMANACK,
FOR 1807.

COTTOM AND STEWART,
Have just Published
An ALMANACK for 1807:

Containing, beside the Calendar Tables, THE time of holding U. States' Courts in the different states—Superior and Inferior Courts in Maryland, Virginia, and district of Columbia—Friends' Yearly Meetings—a complete list of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, with a collection of useful and entertaining pieces chaste and moral.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.